

All the War News

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The Sentinel-Record

THE ONLY NEWSPAPER IN HOT SPRINGS THAT RECEIVES THE FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT OVER LEASED WIRES.

WEATHER FORECAST

Washington, March 11.—Forecast for Arkansas: Fair Friday and Saturday.

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HOT SPRINGS, ARKANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1915.

NUMBER 304.

CARRY FIGHT TO A FINISH

HOT SPRINGS IN MASS MEETING DETERMINED TO MAKE FURTHER EFFORT IN COURTS.

SUBSCRIPTION IS LIBERAL

Committee is Named to Go to Little Rock and Take Up the Matter of Legal Fight With Some of Ablest Attorneys of the Whole State.

WILL YOU HELP?

Every one interested in seeing the racing bill enrolled on the statute books should do his part to assist in the litigation that is certain to follow the action of yesterday's mass meeting. The contributions yesterday were a pleasant surprise, and there are many persons who would contribute to a fund of this nature who did not do so yesterday. The committee appointed at the meeting has requested the Sentinel-Record to announce that contributions will be gladly received by any member of the committee or can be mailed to Gus Strauss, of the Citizens National Bank. Now is the time to help this best of all causes along.

One of the greatest mass meetings ever held in the history of Hot Springs took place in the Auditorium theater yesterday afternoon, when, in response to a call issued by officials of the Business Men's League several thousand business men laid aside their duties for the afternoon and met to discuss the city's attitude towards the now badly muddled racing bill.

The entire city appeared to "close up shop," as the saying goes, and interest was intense. At 1:30 o'clock the Moose drum and bugle corps gave a parade. The people realized they had turned out for the meeting and hundreds fell in behind this organization and marched to the theater.

Martin A. Elsie, president of the Business Men's League, called the meeting to order, stating the object of the call. He briefly reviewed the campaign that had been made in the interest of the State Fair Commission bill and said that Hot Springs had good reason to believe the bill was now a law in spite of the alleged veto of the governor. The committee that had been sent to Little Rock to work for the passage of this bill, Mr. Elsie stated, was now ready to report. Their work had been completed; they could do nothing more until authorized by the citizens, and it was now up to the people themselves to decide what they desired done. Mr. Elsie called for nominations for presiding officers and Hamp Williams was made chairman of the meeting. Walter M. Ebel, publicity agent for the Business Men's League, was named as secretary, and George R. Belding, secretary of the League and one of the active workers for the bill, was introduced as the first speaker.

Mr. Belding received an ovation when he stepped forward to speak. He said that the report he had to make came from a mournful heart and that he felt as if he were returning from a funeral. He stated that he felt the efforts made in behalf of the bill had been successful but that it had almost ended as a tragedy. The committee had in passing the racing bill in the house and senate, accomplished what many had agreed to be impossible, and Mr. Belding called attention to the temper of the assembly as reflected in the state-wide prohibition measure. After winning the fight for the racing bill, Mr. Belding termed the disappointment that came in the governor's action as "heartrending."

The speaker urged that calmness and discretion be used in the discussion of the question as to the future of Hot Springs in its attitude towards the racing measure. Mr. Belding paid Governor Hays the compliment of saying that he did not believe that the governor has any enmity whatever towards this resort or its citizenship; that he today thinks just as much of Hot Springs as he ever did and would do anything to assist the city. He said that the governor had been under a very severe nervous strain; that the pressure upon him

was great, but Mr. Belding made the qualified statement that Governor Hays did sign the racing bill; that he approved the measure and later vetoed it.

Mr. Belding also stated that the racing commissioners were discussed with Governor Hays Monday morning and that the time had come when the citizens of Hot Springs were now called upon to decide what they desired done in this matter. He said that it was the duty of the city to go on with the fight, even if Hot Springs knew failure would result, but that he did not believe the people would fail; that in the opinion of some of the state's best attorneys the bill is now a law, and that this issue should be taken into the courts for final determination.

Mr. Belding also emphatically denied reports that had been current in Hot Springs that the reason Governor Hays had vetoed the measure was because there had been a "falling out" among the Hot Springs men as to who were to be named commissioners. He said that no discussion of any nature whatever materialized and that all was harmony among the Hot Springs workers for the bill.

City Attorney Leo P. McLaughlin said that the general assembly that adjourned today had passed more legislation adverse to Hot Springs than any other legislature, and referred to the effect the state-wide bill would have on this resort. That Governor Hays actually approved the racing bill could be seen by the photograph of his signature. The city's legal adviser quoted the decision of the supreme court on the case in which Governor Hays was a party to prove his contention that the race bill was legally approved and is now a law. He, too, stated that he believed Governor Hays still regards Hot Springs highly but regretted that the governor "did not have the backbone to resist the fire that was put upon him." City Attorney McLaughlin advised that counsel he engaged to carry this fight to the supreme court.

Douglas Hotchkiss, editor of The Sentinel-Record, who was one of the very active workers in Little Rock for the bill, was next introduced, and told the audience that when the bill passed the house those in charge of the measure took courage, but that the opposition in the senate surprised them. He stated that President Lundy would never have permitted a vote to be taken on this bill if he had thought for a minute that it would pass, but that he believed the opposition in the senate to be sufficient to kill the measure. Mr. Hotchkiss said that Governor Hays approved the racing bill "and no one knows that fact better than George W. Hays," he declared.

He told the audience of the conference that was held in the governor's office Monday morning, when the selection of commissioners was made. He said that Governor Hays had agreed to sign the bill and even went so far as to name as commissioners Captain R. R. Rice for the six-year term; Frank Kitchens of Helena, for the four-year term, and George R. Belding, the personal selection of Governor Hays, for the two-year term. Mr. Hotchkiss also denied any friction had existed among members of the Hot Springs delegation and said that rumors of that nature did Mr. Belding and others who worked so earnestly and hard for the bill a great injustice.

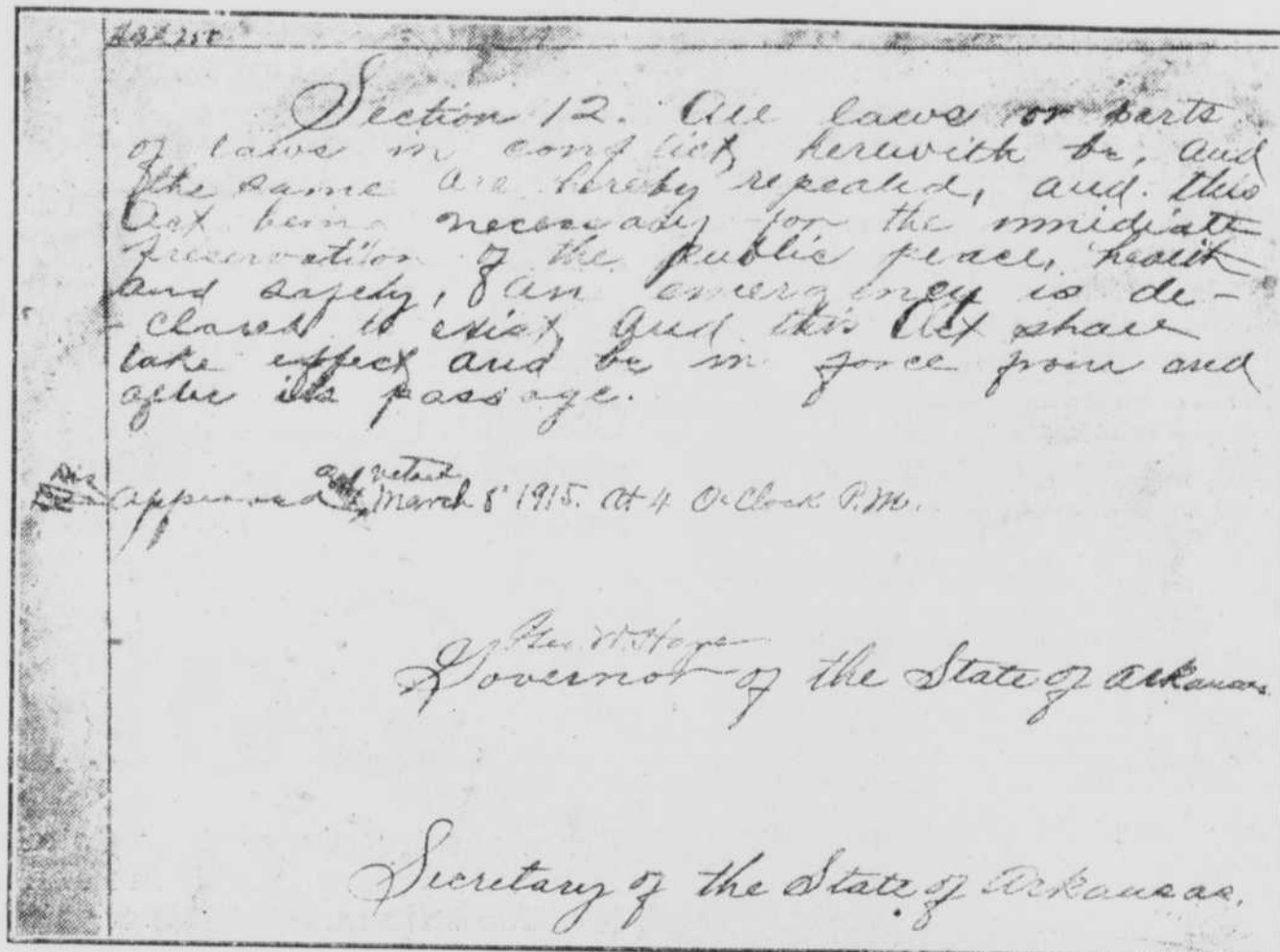
W. W. Waters, former mayor, and secretary of the State Fair Association, was the last speaker. He said that sometimes he wished that Hot Springs wasn't in Arkansas. He declared this resort was the state's best asset, and that Hot Springs cannot be advertised without advertising the state of Arkansas.

"Hot Springs saw years ago that the thing to advertise the resources of the state was to give a state fair," said Mr. Waters, "and for years the people of Hot Springs have been carrying on this exposition annually, extending in that time over \$100,000. The state has never contributed a penny to the support of the state fair. The town that could do the things that Hot Springs has done for the state of Arkansas should receive the applause and encouragement of the people of the state."

"I have been told time and time again that if Hot Springs were located north of the Mason and Dixon line that the national government by now would have expended millions of dollars for its development, yet the great government of the United States has not done what it should towards this city."

"We are not a lawless people. Hot Springs has no desire to appear before the people in the attitude of being law violators, but I have always contended that if you want to see your property here in Hot Springs increase in value, then you must be a little liberal with your visitors. It is not necessary to have a 'wide open town,' and I have never favored that idea, but we must give the visitor entertainment that he can get at other resorts, and this bill, in the opinion of the majority of the citizens and property owners, was what Hot Springs needed. I believe that it is

Signed or Unsigned?



The above is a photograph taken for the Democrat this morning of the last page of House Bill No. 258, the "Sawyer racing bill," showing Governor George W. Hays' signature attached. It also shows where he has written "dis" before the word "approved" and added "and vetoed," and then where those words have been scratched and rewritten. The Democrat submits them to the public in justification for the announcement yesterday that "Governor Hays signed the racing bill."

Reproduced from the Arkansas Democrat.

ENGLAND IS RELIEVED

LOCATING OF PRINZ EITEL FRIED. RICH REMOVES A MENACE TO SHIPPING.

CRUISERS TO WATCH FOR HER

Germans Are Again Concentrating Troops in Belgium For Another Attempt to Break Through to Calais and Boulogne.

London, March 11.—10:25 p. m.—The arrival of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich at Newport News, removing for a time at least another menace to British shipping, and the success of the British troops in northern France, are for the moment the most interesting topics of discussion in the British Isles.

Whether the Prinz Eitel Friedrich will be interned or will again set out for the high seas is considered here that her career as an armed cruiser must come to an end, for should she be allowed to sail after repairs, it is believed that cruisers of the allies on the watch will account for her.

The possible action of the American government with regard to the sinking by the Prinz Eitel Friedrich of the American ship William P. Frye also is being much discussed, and the general view is that if the United States allows German warships to sink American ships with food supplies for England, that government can hardly protest against the allies' prohibition of foodstuffs for Germany.

Of the British victory in northern France there is no news beyond the official reports. It is believed that while no great amount of ground has been captured, the improvement in the British position brought about by it is of the greatest importance and if pressed further might compel the Germans to evacuate La Bassée and perhaps other points which make their line so strong at present.

Equally important was the success achieved by British airmen in destroying the railway junctions at Menin and Courtrai. These are on one of the German main lines of communication and their destruction will delay the arrival of new contingents of troops, which are reported to be concentrating again in Belgium for another attempt to break through to Calais and Boulogne.

According to Dutch reports these troops have brought with them a large number of boats for the passage of the canal and rivers and for the first time in months they include cavalry units.

There has been some fighting in Champagne but on the whole the

French seemed to be satisfied for the present with the progress they have made in that region.

In the Vosges the battles for Reich Ackerkopf has been resumed.

These, however, are small affairs in comparison with the battles which are in progress in north Poland between the Niemen and Vistula rivers. The Germans apparently are falling back in the north but are fighting a rear guard action which has reached the importance of a pitched battle and are taking a few prisoners with them.

The Germans are again in Augustow forest on the East Prussian border, which has been the burial place of so many German and Russian soldiers. The Germans have brought up more guns but of a lighter calibre to bombard Oskowetz, while further to the south in the neighborhood of Ostrolenka they claim to have defeated the Russians. The battle on the roads from Khorjelo to Przenysz, along which the Germans hope to reach and pierce the Russian forest line still continues.

The weather having turned colder, the ground in northern Poland has hardened, which will greatly facilitate the movement of troops. This is said to be the first time in history that the weather has favored an army attempting to invade Russia.

Reports from Tenedos say that the Turkish artillery in the Dardanelles grows weaker daily and that the last bombardment by the allies' warships badly damaged the forts at Chanak Kalesi. Two big cruisers spent the night in the straits protecting the vessels engaged in mine sweeping.

Dispatches from Rome indicate that the German ambassador, Prince Von Buelow, has renewed his negotiations with the Italian government with the object of maintaining the continued neutrality of that country in return for territorial concessions in Austria. Austria, however, is said to be opposed to making any such concessions as would satisfy Italy.

FAVORITE SON OF ABDUL HAMID STRANGLED

Paris, March 11.—11:05 p. m.—The Balkan Agency has received the following dispatch from Sofia, Bulgaria: "Advices received here from Constantinople say that Mehmed Burhan Eddin Effendi, favorite son of the former sultan Abdul Hamid, has been found strangled in his bedroom."

"Despite the reserve of the Turkish police, it has been confirmed that the prince was killed by political enemies."

GERMANY MAY ABANDON SUBMARINE WARFARE

London, March 12.—3:35 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from The Hague says:

"A secret report has been sent from Cuxhaven to the admiralty at Berlin that 12 submarines have failed to report at their base, eight of them being among Germany's newest boats."

"The naval council will meet today or tomorrow under the presidency of Emperor William to discuss whether or not it would be better to abandon the submarine war."

GREEK PARLIAMENT ADJOURNS.

Athens, March 12, via London.—5:11 a. m.—A decree was published today adjourning parliament for a month. It is probable that the chamber will then be dissolved.

GUARANTEE IS ASKED

ENGLAND CHARGES THAT GERMAN CANNOT BE TRUSTED REGARDING WARFARE.

HAVE NUMEROUS GRIEVANCES

The Policy of Germany Toward Belgium is Cited as the Most Flagrant Abuse of International Law and Which Has Aroused Widespread Indignation.

London, March 11.—6:26 p. m.—The British reply to the American note suggesting that Great Britain allow all foodstuffs to enter Germany in return for Germany's abandonment of her submarine warfare on merchant vessels and her policy of mining the high seas is expected to be forthcoming at an early date.

While the contents of the reply naturally are not known, it is possible as the result of inquiries in authoritative quarters to indicate some points likely to carry weight with the British government and to emphasize Sir Edward Grey's reply.

"There is a strong feeling in Downing street that the 'quid pro quo' put forward in the American note does not go far enough. Officials of the foreign office point out that since the opening of the war Great Britain has interfered only once with the supply of food destined for Germany, and then only after the German government by assuming control of all foodstuffs had abolished the old distinction between the civil and the military population."

High German authorities repeatedly have denied the British claim to cut off supplies of food from civilians is a legitimate act of war.

Great Britain, it is insisted, never adopted this view until the Germans by their own act made it impossible any longer to draw the line between noncombatants and armed forces.

Furthermore, it is added, Great Britain is now invited by the United States to forego a clear belligerent right on the understanding that Germany will abstain from committing two—but only two—of many crimes against both law and humanity. Authoritative spokesmen of the British view lay stress on the "inadequacy" of this proposal from two standpoints. They ask, first, what guarantee is forthcoming that Germany will keep to her agreement. Supposing, they urge, that an understanding were reached on the lines suggested by the

WASHINGTON SENDS ANOTHER NOTE TO GEN. CARRANZA

Insists That He Permit the Operation of Trains Between Vera Cruz and Mexico City.

Warships Will Not be Removed From Vera Cruz But Will be Kept There Indefinitely to Take Off Americans and Foreigners if Necessary.

Washington, March 11.—Another note was sent by the United States government today to General Carranza in reply to his response last night to the notice that Carranza and Obregon would be held personally responsible for the safety of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico City. It is understood to emphasize the importance of keeping open railway communication between the capital and Vera Cruz.

The second communication was dispatched so quickly after the receipt of Carranza's reply that the impression prevailed in diplomatic quarters that the United States had determined in advance to make representations for the unrestricted passage of Americans and other foreigners from Mexico City to Vera Cruz.

Carranza's note produced no formal comment. In so far as it gave assurances of an intention to protect foreigners and their interests it was regarded favorably. General Carranza had intended to incite the population of Mexico City to riot or to prevent the entrance to the capital of food supplies was followed in the note which went forward today by a request that if this were true, trains should be furnished to carry freight into the city.

No word had been received late today of any change in the situation in Mexico City, though routine messages came through from the Brazilian minister. In today's note to Carranza it is believed attention was called to the reports of an early evacuation of Mexico City and the request again made for arrangements to police the city before the forces of Obregon withdrew.

Secretary Bryan also directed an inquiry to be made by the Brazilian minister concerning the report furnished by Senor Riano, the Spanish ambassador here, that four Spaniards had been killed in Mexico City. It has been reported also but without confirmation that a Swedish subject had been killed.

On the whole officials thought the Carranza note relieved a critical situation, but the warships ordered to Vera Cruz were not recalled on the strength of the favorable developments and the opinion prevails that they will be kept there indefinitely, possibly to take away such Americans and foreigners as have no other means of making their departure.

A statement issued by the Villa agency here says: "In the absence of official information, the Washington agency of the convention government of Mexico is inclined to believe the reported evacuation of Mexico City by Obregon and its occupation by General Zapata premature."

"A message dated yesterday was received this afternoon from General Felipe Angeles at Monterey, indicating that he still occupies the city despite the reports of its capture by the Carranza forces."

"The convention consul at Del Rio, Texas, wired Enrique C. Llorente, Villa's Washington representative, this afternoon that 500 fleeing Carranza men had reached Las Vacas, across the Rio Grande river from Del Rio."

"They were headed by Governor Acaena, who after fleeing from Piedras Negras and taking refuge on the neutral soil of the United States at Eagle Pass returned to Mexican territory."

"The state department gave out the following:

"The department of state is in receipt of a dispatch dated March 10, 6 p. m., from Eagle Pass, stating that Piedras Negras was not occupied by either faction. Good order is being maintained by a police force consisting of neutral citizens. The remainder of the Carranza troops left on the night of March 9 and it is reported that they went to Las Vegas. The Villa troops left Allende on March 9, ostensibly for Piedras Negras, but their whereabouts is not known. The opposition is that they have been delayed by heavy rains and bad roads

and that they will not arrive before March 11."

Following is the text of the American note which Consul Stillman delivered to Carranza and which the latter quoted in his reply made public today by the state department:

"We have been anxious and perplexed over the statements in dispatches from Mexico City regarding the situation there and have concluded that the best course at present is for you immediately to see General Carranza and present to him a most earnest and emphatic note in the following sense:

"The government of the United States has noted with increasing concern the reports of General Obregon's utterances to the residents of Mexico City."

"This government believes they tend to incite the populace to commit outrages in which innocent foreigners within Mexican territory, particularly the City of Mexico, may be involved. This government is particularly impressed with General Obregon's suggestions that he would refuse to protect not only Mexicans but foreigners in case of violence and that his present manifesto is a forerunner of others more disastrous in effect."

"In this condition of affairs, the government of the United States is informed that the City of Mexico may soon be evacuated by the constitutionalists' forces, leaving the population without protection against whatever faction may choose to occupy it, thus shirking the responsibility which may happen as a result of the instigation to lawlessness before and after the evacuation of the city. The government of the United States is led to believe that a deplorable situation has been willfully brought about by constitutionalist leaders who have forced upon the populace submission to their incredible demands and threaten to punish the city on account of refusal to comply with them."

"When a factional leader preys upon a starving city to compel obedience to his decrees by inciting out-lawry and at the same time uses means to prevent the city from being supplied with food, a situation is created which it is impossible for the United States to contemplate longer with patience."

"Conditions have become intolerable and can no longer be endured. The government of the United States therefore desires General Obregon and General Carranza to know that it has after mature consideration determined that if as a result of the situation for which they are responsible Americans will suffer by reason of the conduct of the constitutionalist forces in the City of Mexico or because they fail to provide means of protection to life and property, will hold General Obregon and General Carranza personally responsible."

"Therefore, having reached this determination with the greatest consideration, the government of the United States will take such measures as are expedient to bring to account those who are personally responsible for what may occur."

SMALLPOX SAVES TOWN OF PIEDRAS NEGRAS

San Antonio, Texas, March 11.—Officials of Maverick county, Texas, prevented the destruction of Piedras Negras, Mexico, by the evacuating Carranzistas by quarantining against the town and garrison for smallpox. The board of county commissioners, headed by Judge B. V. King, then visited Piedras Negras and notified the authorities that the quarantine would be raised temporarily upon approach of the Villistas conditioned only upon the Carranzista general guaranteeing not to carry out the orders to destroy all the buildings. The guarantee was given and as the Carranzista troops evacuated the town 60 of their wounded were transferred to the Texas side of the Rio Grande and today several hundred women and children are crossing the river to Texas refuge. A small body of soldiers is serving as a civil guard awaiting the entrance of the Villista troops.